

BookletChartTM

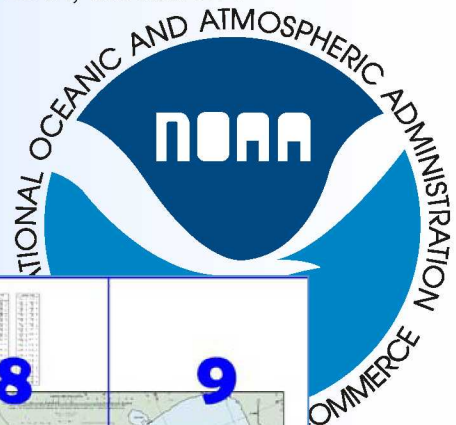
Forked Island to Ellender

(NOAA Chart 11348)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Approximate Page Index					
4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27

Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

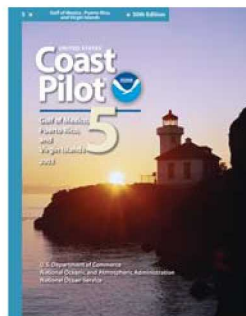
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 9 excerpts]

(319) **Mermentau River** empties into the Gulf of Mexico 86 miles W of Atchafalaya Bay Entrance E of Calcasieu Pass. The entrance channel shifts frequently and should be approached with caution. From the Gulf, the Mermentau leads E through **Lower Mud Lake** and Upper Mud Lake, thence N into the SW side of Grand Lake, out of the N end of Grand Lake to the Intracoastal Waterway and continuing on 32 miles through **Lake Arthur** to the head of navigation at the junction of

Bayou Nezpique and **Bayou des Cannes**, where the river is formed.

(393) **Grand Lake**, a summer resort on the NE side of Calcasieu Lake, has numerous private piers.

(394) **Hackberry**, on the NW side of the lake, is an oil drilling center.

Both towns have highway connections to Lake Charles.

(395) **Calcasieu River** and **Ship Channel**. N of Calcasieu Pass, the ship channel cuts across points of land along the W side of Calcasieu Lake to a junction with the Calcasieu River at **Choupique Island**. The channel is straight and well marked by lights and lighted ranges.

(396) The Intracoastal Waterway crosses the ship channel at the N end of Choupique Island, at the mouth of the **Calcasieu River**, and continues W through **Choupique Cutoff**. N of the intersection with the Intracoastal Waterway, **Industrial Canal** leads NE to a turning basin. From the junction with Industrial Canal, the ship channel follows the natural channel of Calcasieu River to the N side of **Moss Lake**, thence bypassing the river through a landcut about 1 mile long to the W bend of the river just above Haymark Terminal, thence in the natural channel to Rose Bluff, thence through **Rose Bluff Cutoff** and continuing on the same course through a cut across the S end of **Coon Island**; thence, the E or right fork for about 1.5 miles to the port wharves at Port of Lake Charles. Deep water is along midchannel but, unlike most rivers, the deeper water often favors the points rather than the bends.

(397) **Calcasieu Landing** is on the W bank of the Calcasieu River just N of its junction with Choupique Cutoff. A shipyard here has two 2,000-ton floating drydocks which can handle ships up to 200 feet and barges up to 300 feet long and 55 feet wide with drafts of 14 feet for general repairs. A marine railway at the shipyard can handle vessels up to 200 feet. The yard builds tugs, crew boats, and barges up to 200 feet. There are metal, joiner, machine, and welding shops, a floating crane that can handle craft to 60 tons, and tank cleaning facilities. A fuel dock adjoins the shipyard. Diesel fuel is available on a 24-hour basis at the dock or in midstream by barge. The fuel facility monitors VHF-FM channels 13 and 16 continuously.

(405) The **Port of Lake Charles**, about 32 miles from the Gulf, is opposite Clooney Island on the E bank of Calcasieu River and the N bank of Contraband Bayou. It is the only major port in W Louisiana.

(406) **Lake Charles**, the seat of Calcasieu Parish, is located around the E side of the lake about 34 miles from the Gulf.

(461) **Westlake 11347Westlake** is an industrial suburb of the city of Lake Charles on the W side of the Calcasieu River about 2 miles above the Port of Lake Charles wharves. U.S. Route 90 highway bridge that crosses the river and the N part of Lake Charles near Westlake has a fixed cantilever center span with clearance of 95 feet for a width of 380 feet and a clearance of 135 feet for the middle 200 feet of span. Just N of the highway bridge, the Southern Pacific railroad swing bridge has a clearance of 1 foot. The W opening is protected by a fender system and is the prescribed draw; any craft navigating the E opening does so at its own risk.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at 29°50'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilot appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Project Depths

12 feet Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX.
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

Distances

The Waterway is indicated by a magenta line. Mileage distances shown along the Waterway are in Statute Miles, based on zero at Harvey Lock, LA, and are indicated thus: —●—

Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coast Pilot 5.

CABLE FERRY

All craft should avoid areas where the skin divers flag, a red square with a diagonal white stripe, is displayed.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Small craft should stay clear of large commercial and government vessels even if small craft have the right-of-way.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CAUTION

Gas and Oil Well Structures

Uncharted platforms, gas and oil well structures, piles, pipes and stakes exist within the obstruction areas outlined by dashed magenta lines. Additionally, uncharted platforms, gas and oil well structures, pipes, piles and stakes can exist outside the outlined obstruction areas, and within the limits of this chart.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) ○(Approximate location)

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

Gas and Oil Well Structures
Uncharted platforms, gas and oil well structures, pipes, piles and stakes can exist within the limits of this chart.

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
 Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

Gas and Oil Well Structures
Uncharted platforms, gas and oil well structures, pipes, piles and stakes can exist within the limits of this chart.

The U.S. Aids to Navigation System is designed for use with nautical charts, and the exact meaning of an aid to navigation may not be clear unless the appropriate chart is consulted.

Aids to navigation marking the Intracoastal Waterway exhibit unique yellow symbols to distinguish them from aids marking other waterways.

When following the Intracoastal Waterway westward from Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX aids with yellow triangles should be kept on the starboard side of the vessel and aids with yellow squares should be kept on the port side of the vessel.

A horizontal yellow band provides no lateral information, but simply identifies aids to navigation as marking the Intracoastal Waterway.

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
 ⊙ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

Year	Current (%)	Alternative (%)
1950	7.5	7.5
1960	8.5	8.5
1970	9.5	9.5
1980	11.0	11.0
1990	12.5	13.0
2000	14.0	15.0
2010	15.0	17.0
2020	15.5	18.0
2030	16.0	18.5
2040	16.5	18.5
2050	16.5	18.5

Cable across the river may be at or near the water surface. Mariners should exercise caution when navigating in this area. sh / Wooded \

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

The controlling depth was 9½ feet from the GIWW through Lake Arthur to the junction of Bayous Nezpique and Des Cannes.

Apr. 1997

Corrected through NM May 31/08, LNM May 27/08

Survey platforms, signs, pipes, piles, and stakes, some submerged, may exist along the maintained channels. Piles and platforms are not charted where they interfere with a light symbol.

Survey platforms, signs, pipes, piles, and stakes, some submerged, may exist along the maintained channels. Piles and platforms are marked and charted where they interfere with a light symbol.

Corrected through NM May 31/08. LNM May 27/08

Chart 11348 22nd Ed., May /08 ■
Corrected through NM May 31/08, LNM May 27/08

The controlling depth from Schooner Bayou Canal to the Mermentau River via White Lake and Grand Lake was 4 feet.

The controlling depth from Schooner Bayou Canal to the Mermentau River via White Lake and Grand Lake was 4 feet.

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in New Orleans, LA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

The controlling depth from the Swing Bridge at Grand Chenier (29°46'15" N, 93°00'48" W) to Grand Lake was 3 feet, with shoaling to bare at 29°46'26.00" N, 92°54'52.15" W and 29°46'28.14" N, 92°54'18.34" W; thence 3½ feet through Grand Lake to the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway; thence 9½ feet through Lake Arthur to the junction of Bayous Nezpique and Des Cannes.

Feb 1997 - Jan 2009

WARNINGS CONCERNING LARGE VESSELS

The 'Rules of the Road' state that recreational boats shall not impede the passage of a vessel that can navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway. Large vessels may appear to move slowly due to their large size but actually transit at speeds in excess of 12 knots, requiring a great distance in which to maneuver or stop. A large vessel's superstructure may block the wind with the result that sailboats and sailboards may unexpectedly find themselves unable to maneuver. Bow and stern waves can be hazardous to small vessels. Large vessels may not be able to see small craft close to their bows.

Motorless craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases. Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside the channel.

A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way.
Motorboats approaching head to head or nearly so should pass port to port.
When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most cases.
Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels where safe and practicable.
Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules."

The controlling depth from the Swing Bridge at Grand Chenier (29°46'15" N, 93°00'48" W) to Grand Lake was 10 feet, with shoaling to bare at 29°46'26.00" N, 92°54'52.15" W and 29°46'28.14" N, 92°54'18.34" W; thence 3½ feet through Grand Lake to the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway; thence 1 foot through Lake Arthur to the junction of Bayous Nezpice and Des Cannes.

Feb 1997 - Jan 2000

100%

Predicted times for high and low tide at the Mermentau entrance may be obtained by subtracting 1 hour and 54 minutes for high water and 59 minutes for low water from the times for Galveston, Texas in the tide table.

In the Intracoastal Waterway, between Forked Island and Ellender, the periodic tide is negligible.

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

NAUTICAL CHART 11348

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

LOUISIANA

FORKED ISLAND TO

ELLENDER

Including the Mermentau River, Grand Lake, and White Lake

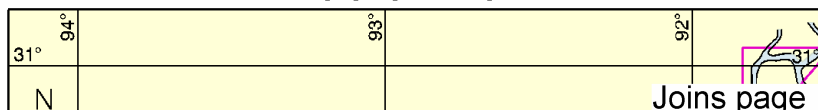
Chart 11348 22nd Ed., May /08 ■
Corrected through NM May 31/08, LNM May 27/08
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at 29°50'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

NAUTICAL CHART DIAGRAM



Joins page 10

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

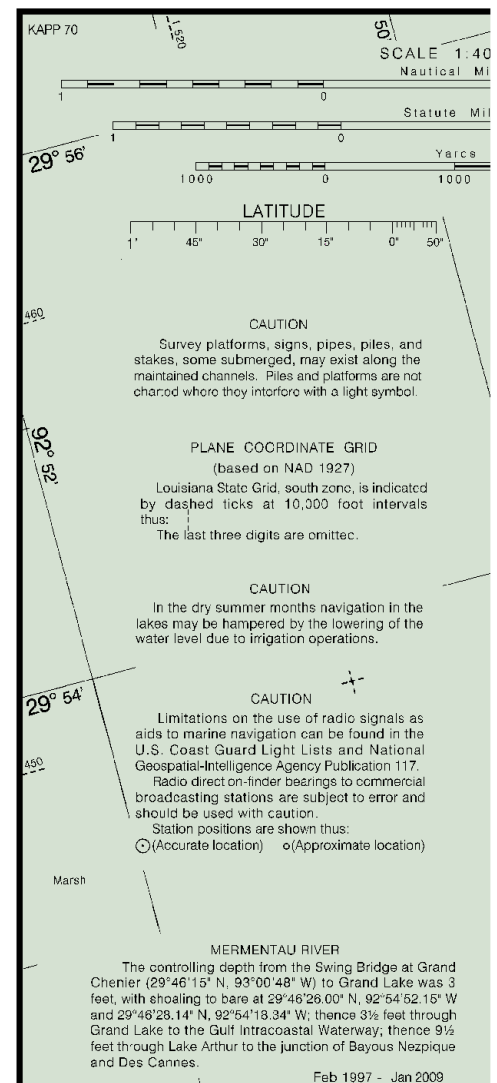
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at naut.charts.noaa.gov.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.752" northward and 0.518" westward to agree with this chart.

TIDAL INFORMATION
Predicted times for high and low tide at the Mermentau River entrance may be obtained by subtracting 1 hour and 54 minutes for high water and 59 minutes for low water from the times listed for Galveston, Texas in the tide table.
In the Intracoastal Waterway, between Forked Island and Ellender, the periodic tide is negligible.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



BREVIACTIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
 Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO: aeronautical	G: green	Mo: morse code	R: RTR radio tower
Al: alternating	IQ: interrupted quick	N: nun	Rot: rotating
B: black	Is: isophase	OBSC: obscured	s: seconds
Bn: beacon	LT: Lighthouse	Oc: occulting	SEC: sector
C: can	M: nautical mile	Or: orange	St: M statute miles
DIA: diaphone	m: minutes	Q: quick	VQ: very quick
F: fixed	MICRO TR: microwave tower	R: red	W: white
Fl: flashing	Mkr: marker	Ra: Ref radar reflector	WHIS: whistle
		R Bn: radio beacon	Y: yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bld: boulders	Co: coral	gy: gray	Oys: oysters	so: soft
bk: broken	G: gravel	h: hard	Rk: rock	Sh: shells
Cy: clay	Grs: grass	M: mud	S: sand	sy: sticky

Isolancous:

AUTH: authorized	Obstn: obstruction	PD: position doubtful	Subm: submerged
FD: existence doubtful	PA: position approximate	Rep: reported	

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
 (2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
 COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
 Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — — —

PUBLIC BOATING INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

The United States Power Squadrons (USPS) and U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary (USCGAUX), national organizations of boatmen, conduct extensive boating instruction programs in communities throughout the United States. For information regarding these educational courses, contact the following sources:

USPS - Local Squadron Commander or USPS Headquarters, 1504 Blue Ridge Road, Raleigh, NC 27607, 888-367-8777

USCGAUX - COMMANDER (OAX), Eighth Coast Guard District, Hale Boggs Federal Building, Suite 1126, 500 Poydras Street, New Orleans, LA 70130, 800-524-8835 or USCG Headquarters, Office of the Chief Director (G-OCX), 2100 Second Street, SW, Washington, DC 20593

MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

CITY	TELEPHONE NUMBERS	OFFICE HOURS
Lake Charles, LA	(337) 477-5285 *(337) 439-0000	24 hours daily

*Recording (24 hours daily)

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

CITY	STATION	FREQ. (MHz)	BROADCAST TIMES
Galveston, TX	KHB-40	162.55	24 hours daily
Lake Charles, LA	KHB-42	162.40	24 hours daily
Baton Rouge, LA	KHB-46	162.40	24 hours daily
Lafayette, LA	WXK-80	162.55	24 hours daily

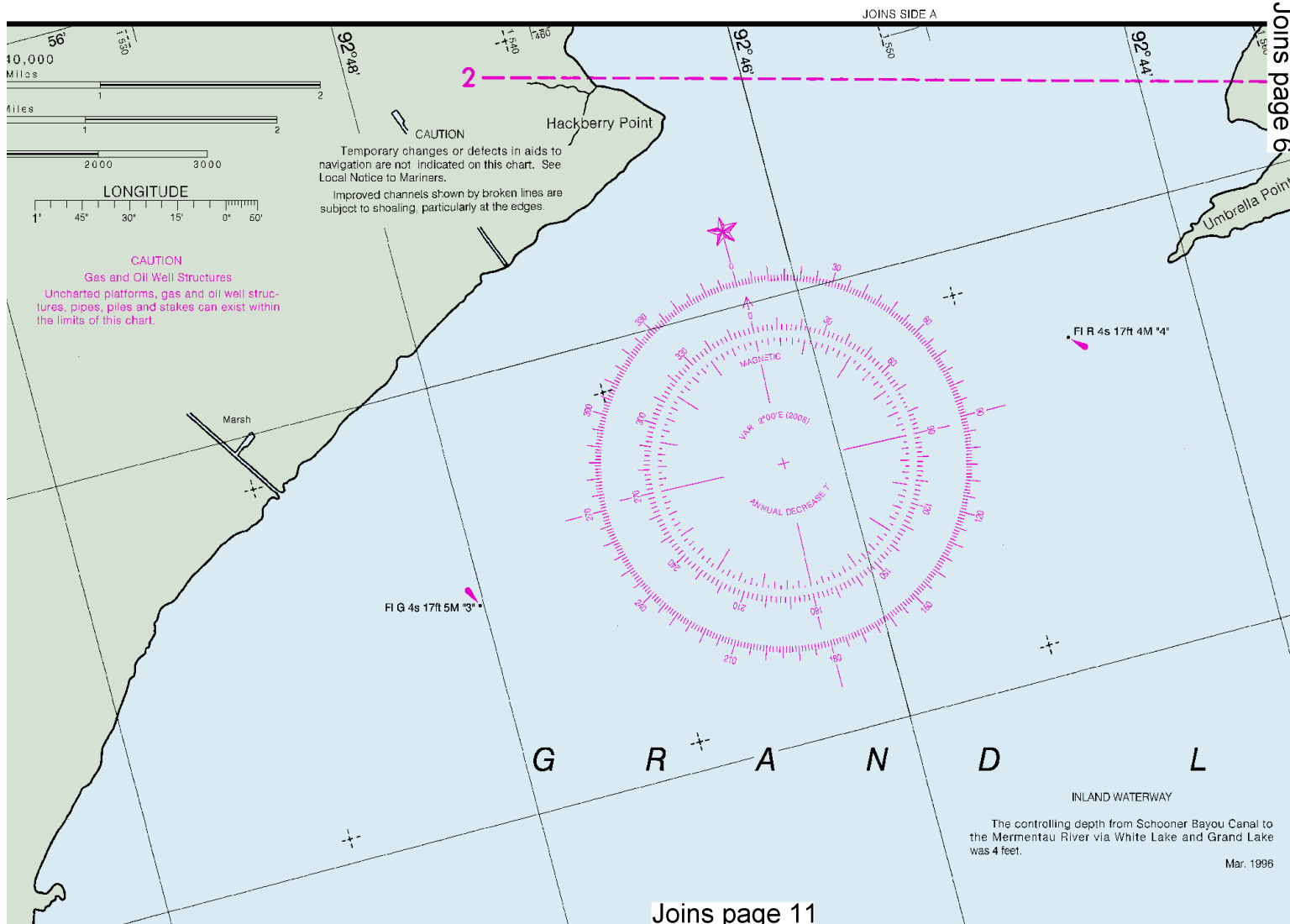
**BROADCASTS OF MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS AND WARNINGS
 BY MARINE RADIOTELEPHONE STATIONS**

CITY	STATION	FREQ.	BROADCAST TIMES-CST	SPECIAL WARNING
Galveston, TX	NOY	2670 kHz	4:45, 6:45, & 10:45 AM & 4:45 PM	* On receipt
Galveston, TX	"	157.10 MHz	4:45, 6:45, & 10:45 AM & 4:45 PM	
Pecan Island, LA	"	157.10 MHz	4:45, 6:45, & 10:45 AM & 4:45 PM	
Cameron, LA	"	157.10 MHz	4:45, 6:45, & 10:45 AM & 4:45 PM	
Sabine, TX	"	2670 kHz	4:45, 6:45, & 10:45 AM & 4:45 PM	
Sabine, TX	"	157.10 MHz	4:45, 6:45, & 10:45 AM & 4:45 PM	
Morgans Point, TX	"	157.10 MHz	4:45, 6:45, & 10:45 AM & 4:45 PM	
Freeport, TX	"	157.10 MHz	4:45, 6:45, & 10:45 AM & 4:45 PM	

*Preceded by announcement on 2182 kHz and 156.8 MHz
 Broadcast one hour later during Daylight Saving Time
 Distress calls for small craft are made on 2182 kHz or
 channel 16 (156.80 MHz) VHF.

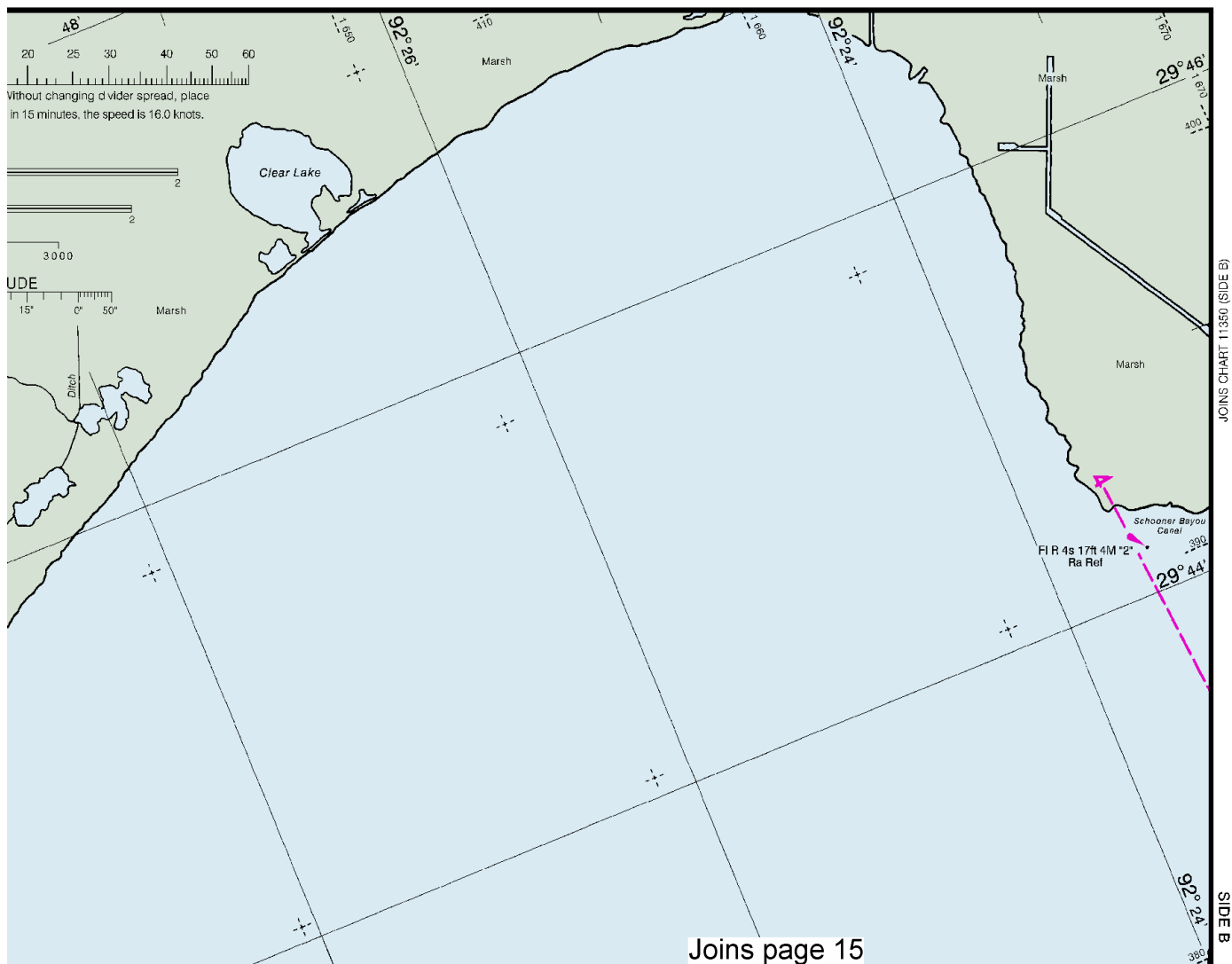
NOAA and its partner
 and critical corrections.
 Editions are available 5-8
 about Print-on-Demand
 help@NauticalCharts.
 help@OceanGrafix.com.

Additional



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
 The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Time, add 1 hour predictions									
MAY 2009									
HL	Day	Time	HL	Day	Time	HL	Day	Time	HL
ft.	Hum.	ft.	ft.	Hum.	ft.	ft.	ft.	Hum.	ft.
1	1	0248	0.2	16	0212	0.3	1	0248	0.2
2	2	0406	0.2	17	0308	0.5	2	0406	0.2
3	3	0531	0.3	18	0410	0.7	3	0531	0.3
4	4	0659	0.4	19	0512	1.0	4	0659	0.4
5	5	0830	0.5	20	0615	1.3	5	0830	0.5
6	6	1004	0.6	21	0718	1.6	6	1004	0.6
7	7	1141	0.7	22	0821	1.9	7	1141	0.7
8	8	1322	0.8	23	0924	2.2	8	1322	0.8
9	9	1507	0.9	24	1027	2.5	9	1507	0.9
10	10	1646	1.0	25	1130	2.8	10	1646	1.0
11	11	1828	1.1	26	1233	3.1	11	1828	1.1
12	12	2013	1.2	27	1336	3.4	12	2013	1.2
13	13	2201	1.3	28	1439	3.7	13	2201	1.3
14	14	2352	1.4	29	1542	4.0	14	2352	1.4
15	15	0146	1.5	30	1645	4.3	15	0146	1.5
16	16	0343	1.6	31	1748	4.6	16	0343	1.6
17	17	0544	1.7				17	0544	1.7
18	18	0749	1.8				18	0749	1.8
19	19	0958	1.9				19	0958	1.9
20	20	1211	2.0				20	1211	2.0
21	21	1427	2.1				21	1427	2.1
22	22	1646	2.2				22	1646	2.2
23	23	1908	2.3				23	1908	2.3
24	24	2133	2.4				24	2133	2.4
25	25	2361	2.5				25	2361	2.5
26	26	0102	2.6				26	0102	2.6
27	27	0347	2.7				27	0347	2.7
28	28	0596	2.8				28	0596	2.8
29	29	0849	2.9				29	0849	2.9
30	30	1105	3.0				30	1105	3.0
31	31	1324	3.1				31	1324	3.1
32	32	1546	3.2				32	1546	3.2
33	33	1811	3.3				33	1811	3.3
34	34	2030	3.4				34	2030	3.4
35	35	2252	3.5				35	2252	3.5
36	36	0017	3.6				36	0017	3.6
37	37	0245	3.7				37	0245	3.7
38	38	0477	3.8				38	0477	3.8
39	39	0713	3.9				39	0713	3.9
40	40	0953	4.0				40	0953	4.0
41	41	1236	4.1				41	1236	4.1
42	42	1532	4.2				42	1532	4.2
43	43	1831	4.3				43	1831	4.3
44	44	2133	4.4				44	2133	4.4
45	45	2338	4.5				45	2338	4.5
46	46	0147	4.6				46	0147	4.6
47	47	0359	4.7				47	0359	4.7
48	48	0615	4.8				48	0615	4.8
49	49	0835	4.9				49	0835	4.9
50	50	1059	5.0				50	1059	5.0
51	51	1327	5.1				51	1327	5.1
52	52	1559	5.2				52	1559	5.2
53	53	1835	5.3				53	1835	5.3
54	54	2115	5.4				54	2115	5.4
55	55	2359	5.5				55	2359	5.5
56	56	0147	5.6				56	0147	5.6
57	57	0359	5.7				57	0359	5.7
58	58	0615	5.8				58	0615	5.8
59	59	0835	5.9				59	0835	5.9
60	60	1059	6.0				60	1059	6.0
61	61	1327	6.1				61	1327	6.1
62	62	1559	6.2				62	1559	6.2
63	63	1835	6.3				63	1835	6.3
64	64	2115	6.4				64	2115	6.4
65	65	2359	6.5				65	2359	6.5
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67	67	0359	6.7				67	0359	6.7
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114	114	2115	11.4				114	2115	11.4
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154	154	2115	15.4				154	2115	15.4
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156	156	0147	15.6				156	0147	15.6
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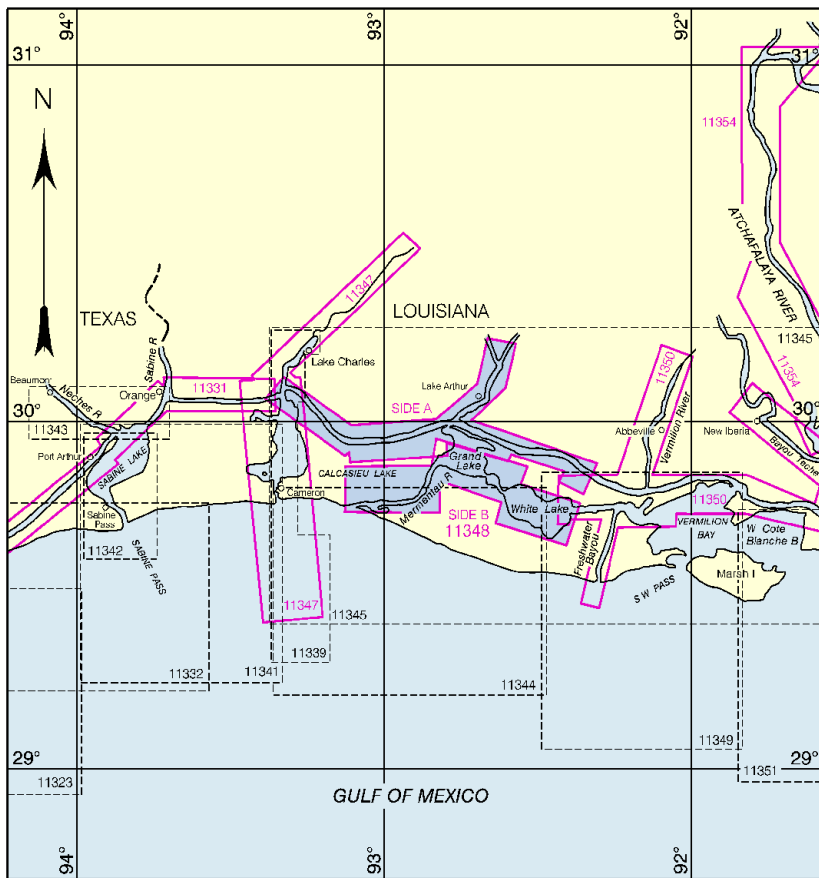


Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at 29°50'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

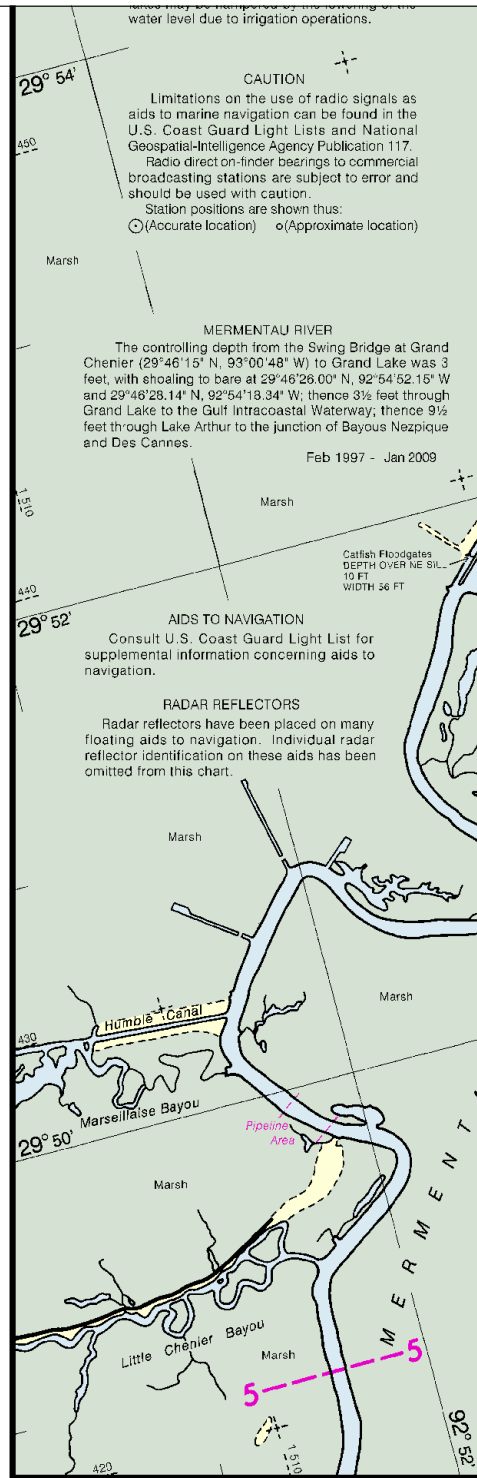
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

NAUTICAL CHART DIAGRAM



NSN 7642014010222
NGA REFERENCE NO. 11XHA11348

ED. NO. 22



11348 22nd Ed., May /09, Corrected through NM May 31/08, LNM Me

Joins page 16

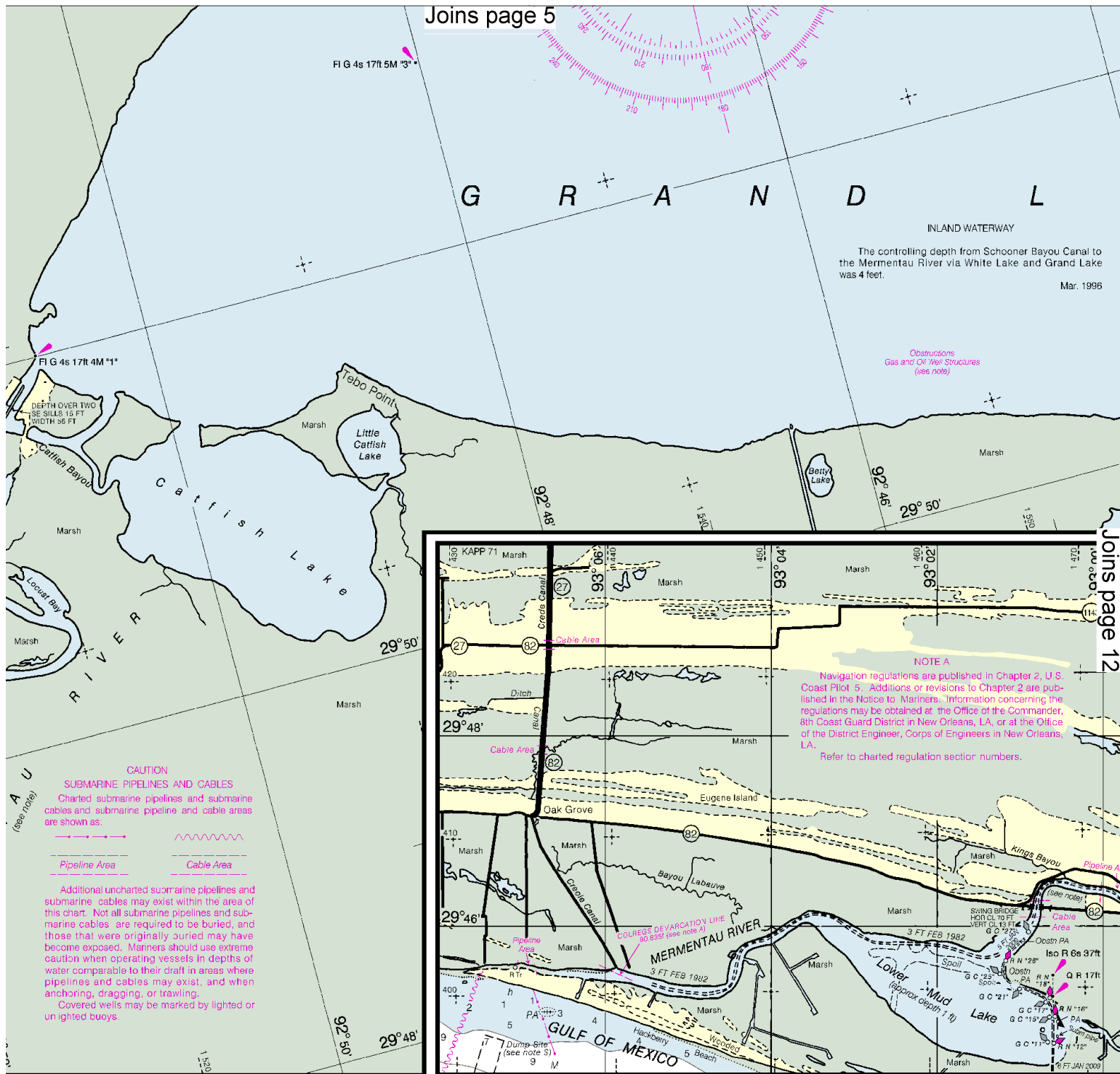
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Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

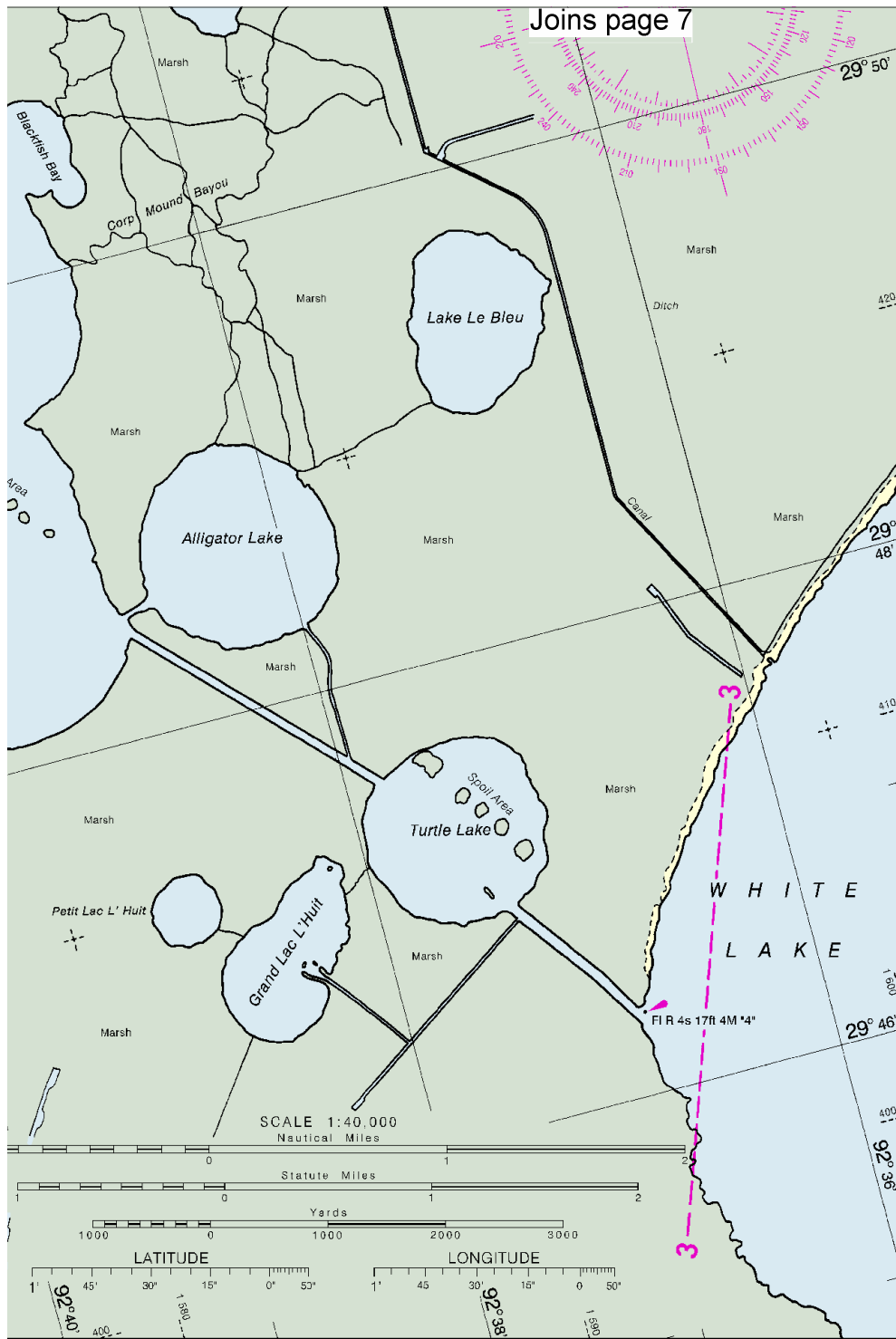




May 27/08 CONTINUED ON MERMENTAU RIVER EXTENSION

JOINS CHART 11344

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~
Nautical Miles



W H I T E

The
the Me
was 4

Obstructions
Gas and Oil Well Structures
(see note)

Joins page 13

as been designed to promote safe navigation. The National
as users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for
he Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean
bring, Maryland 20910-3282.

Joins page 20

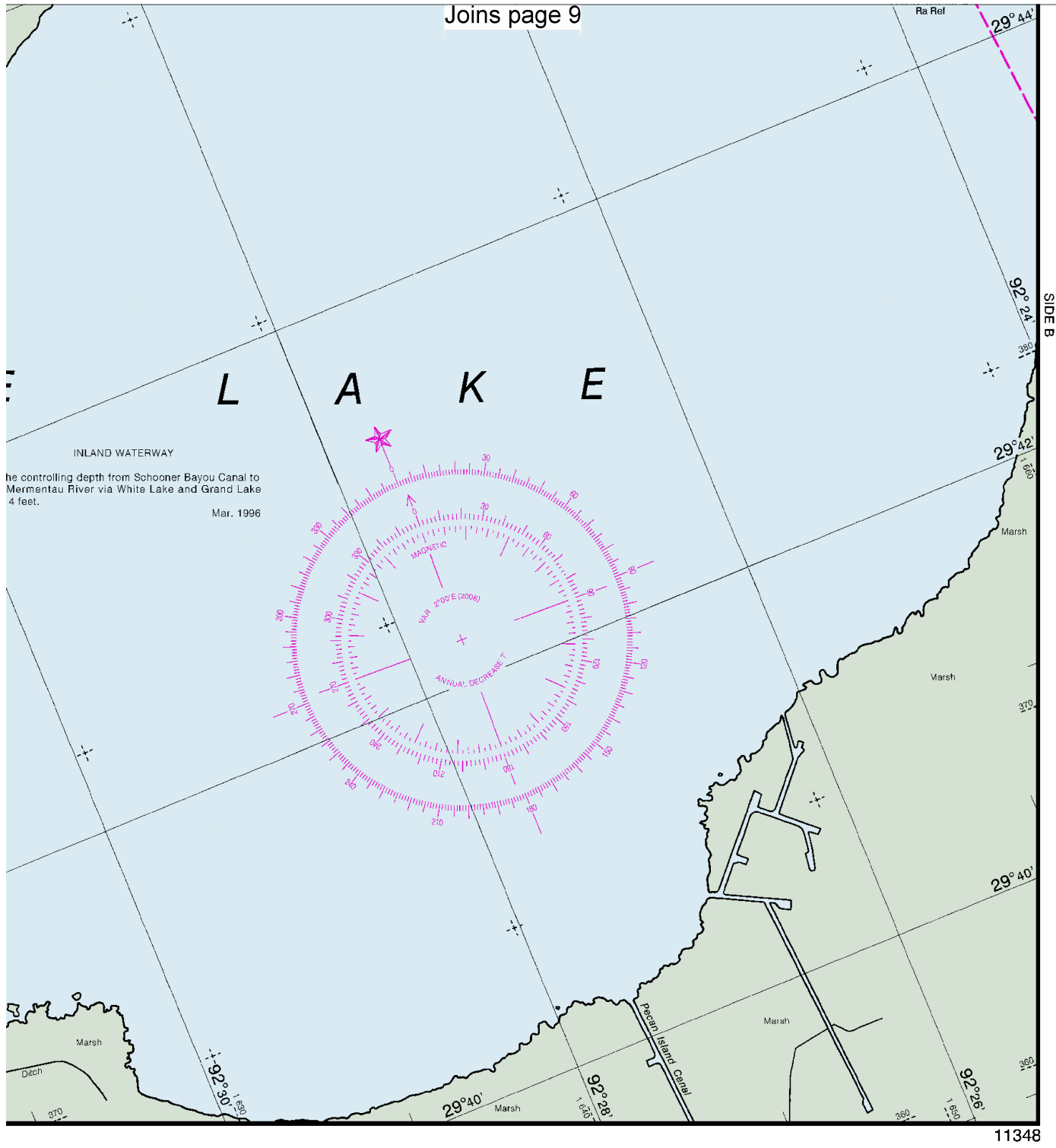
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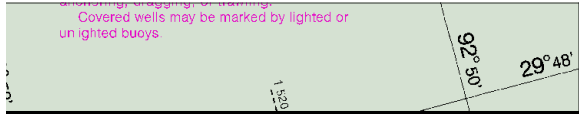
See Note on page 5.

14









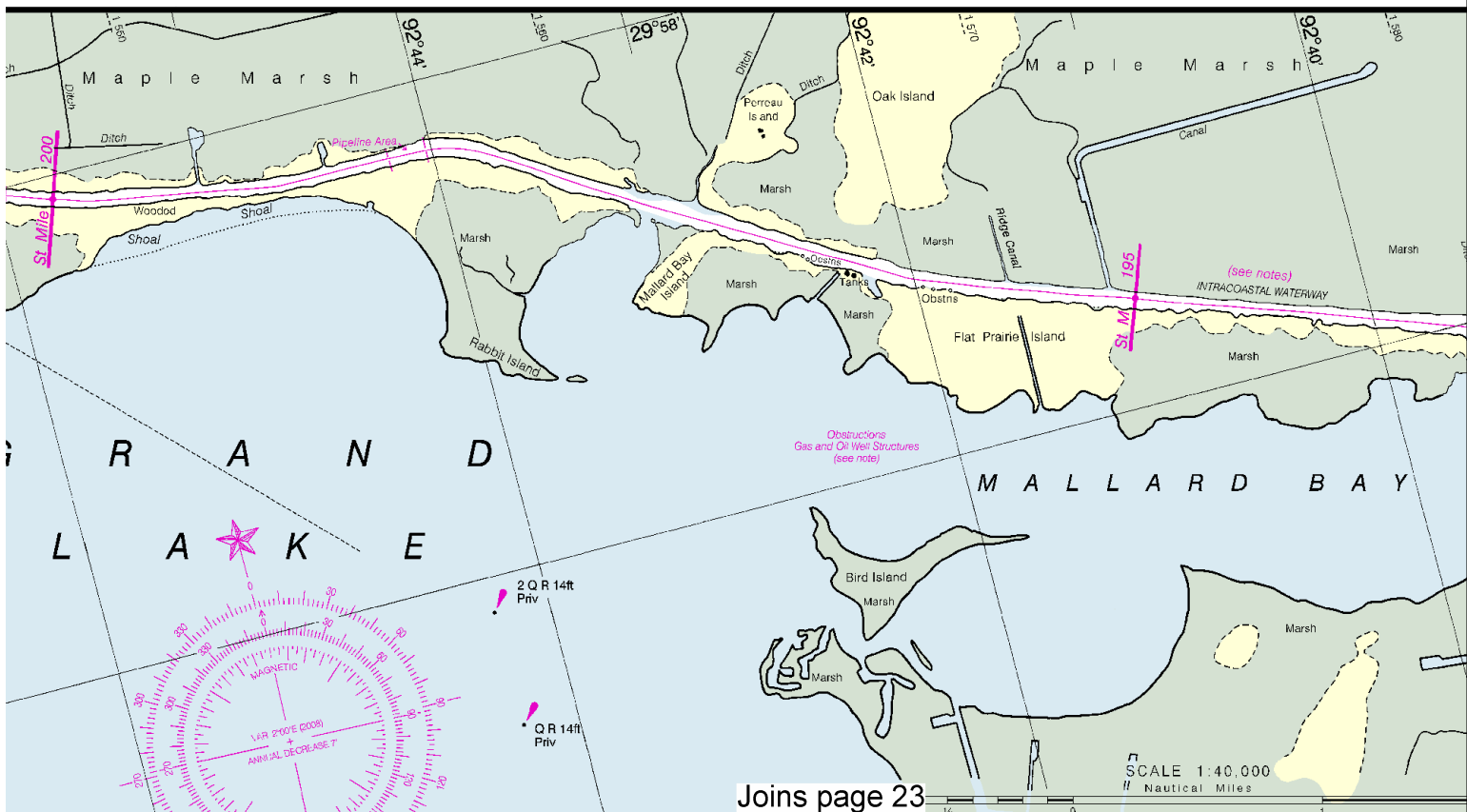
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May 27/08 CONTINUED ON MERMENEAU RIVER EXTENSION

JOINS CHART 11344

Joins page 18



Joins page 17

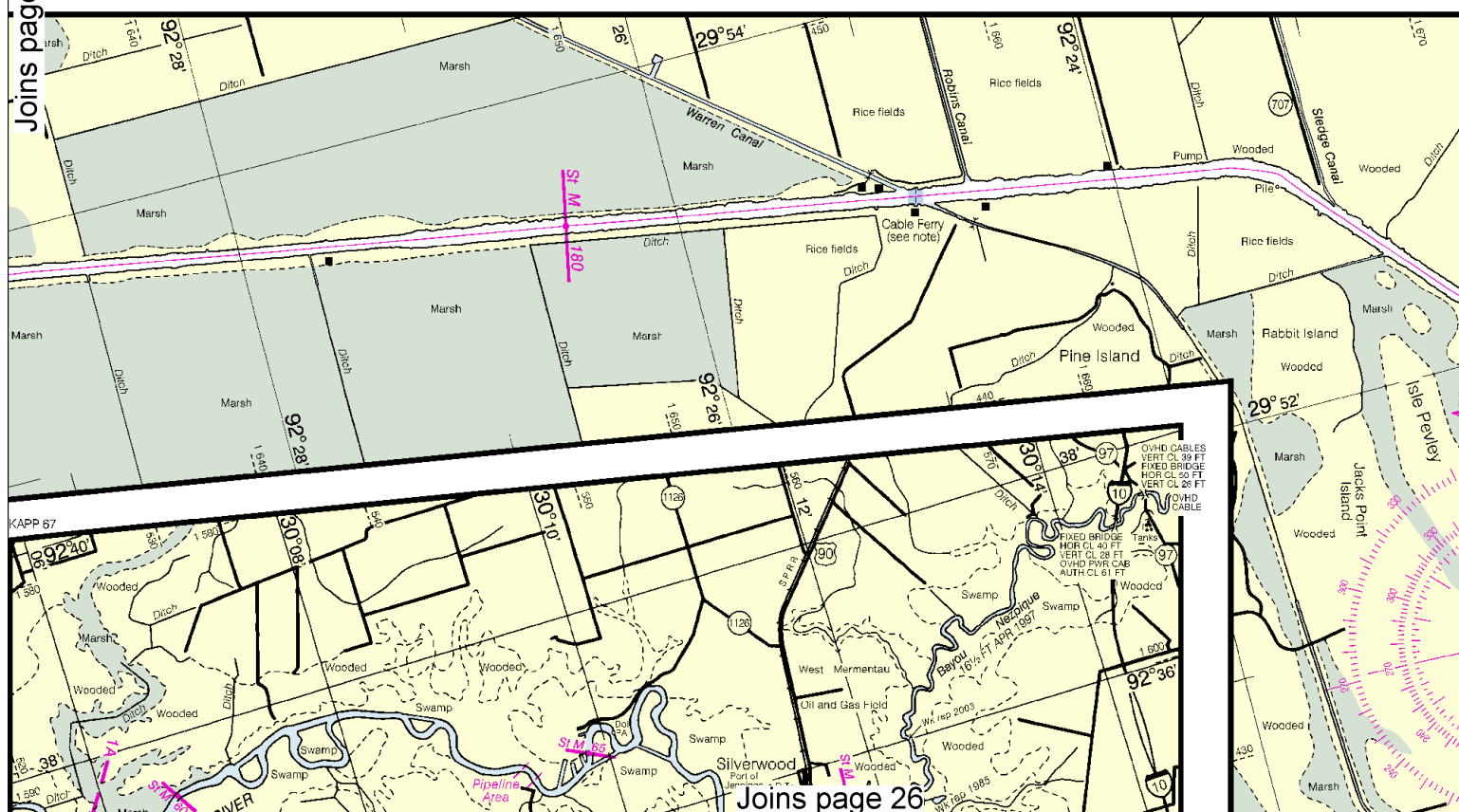


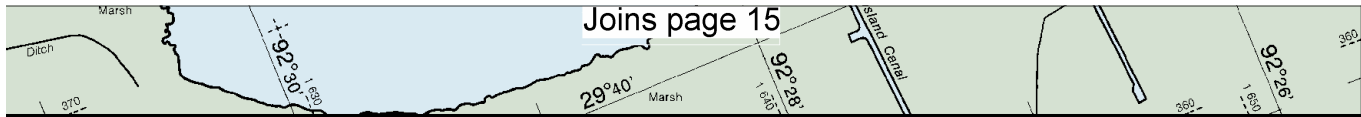
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Nautical Miles

18



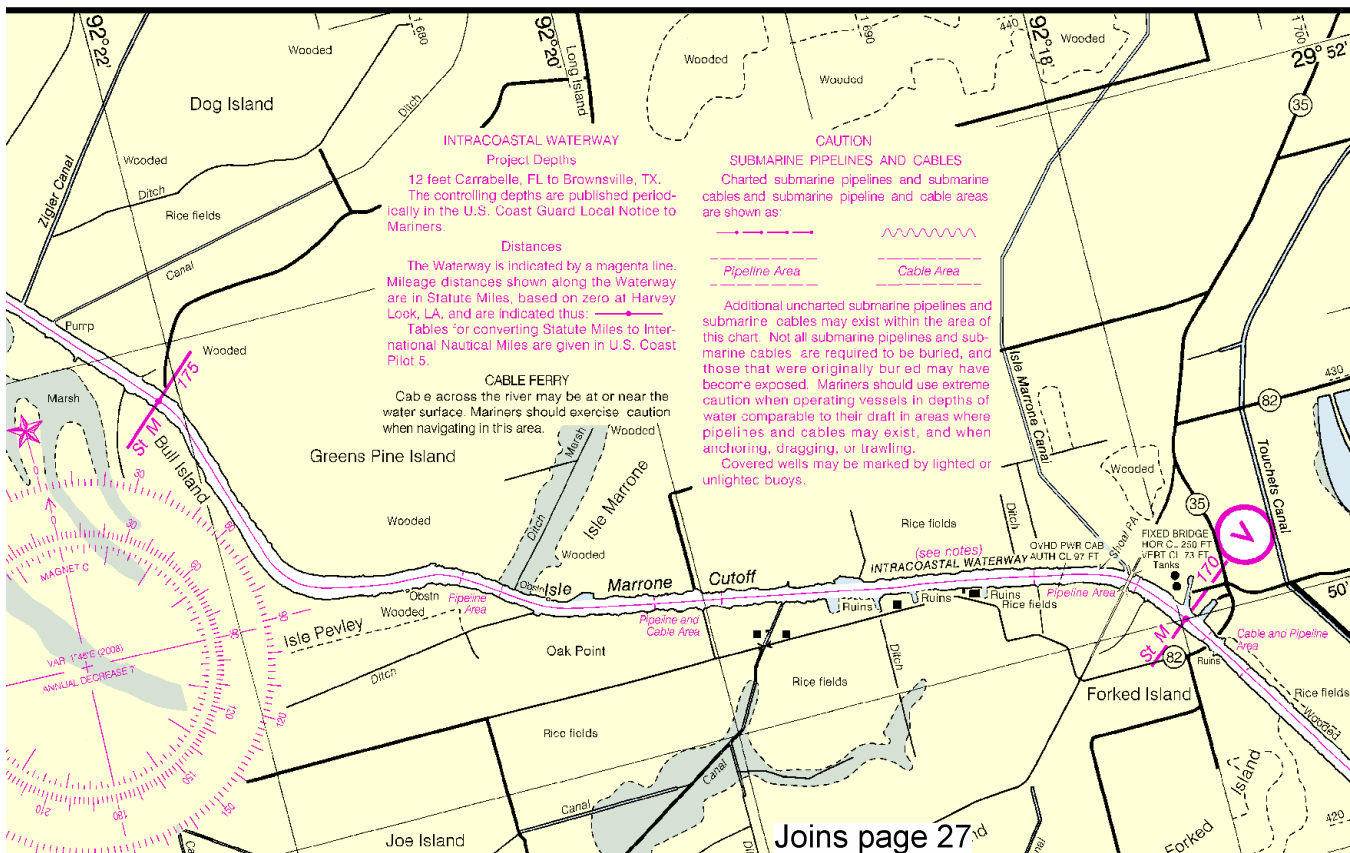
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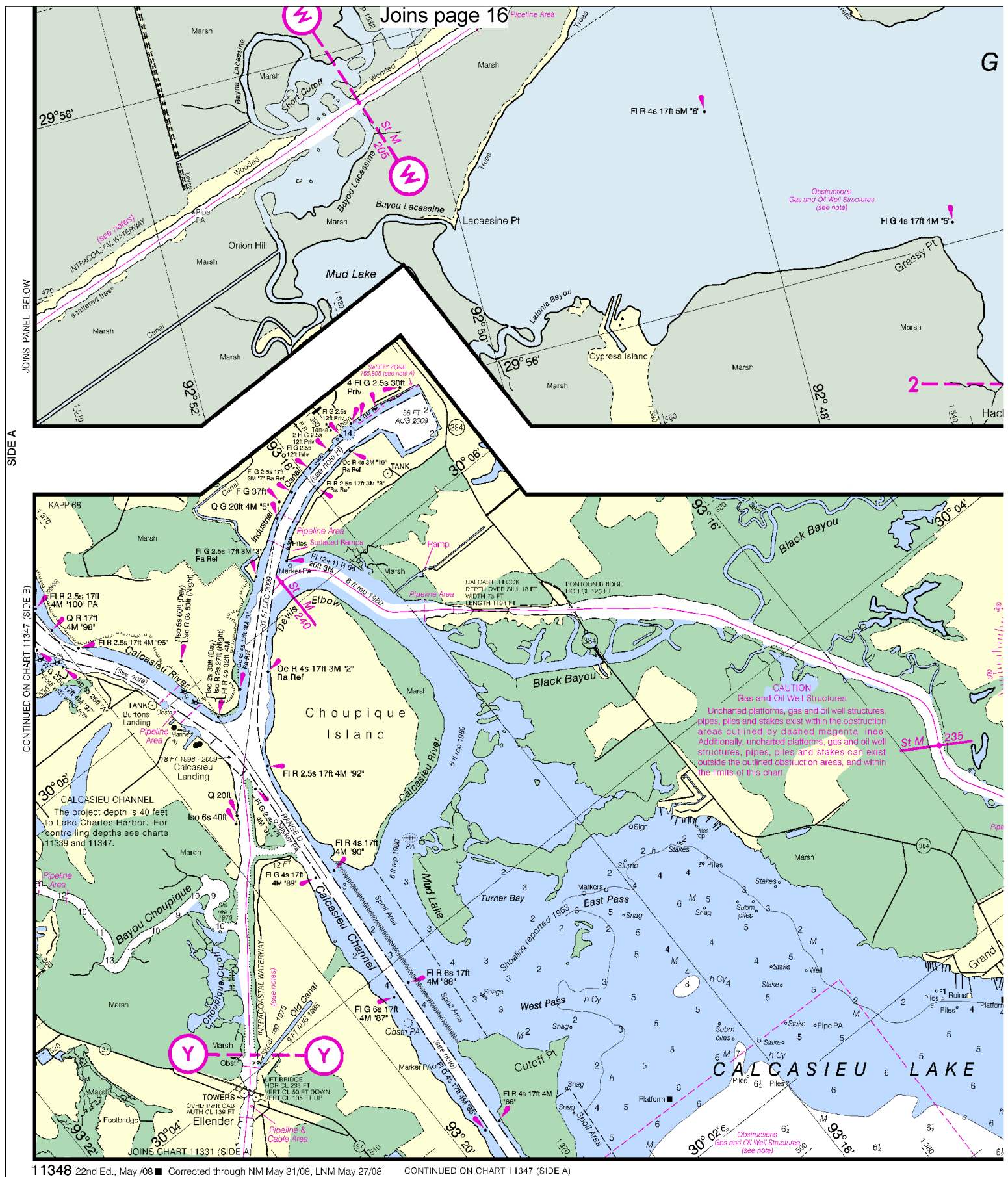


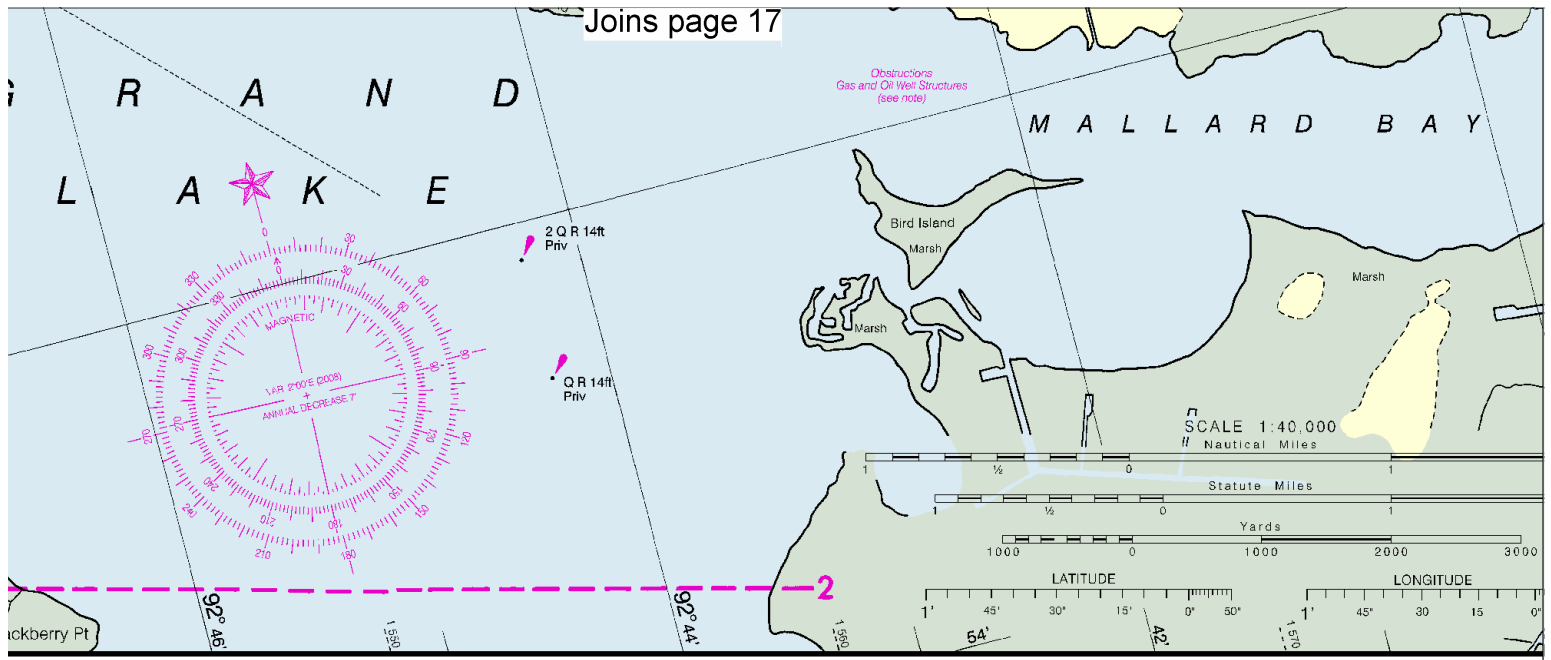


Joins page 15

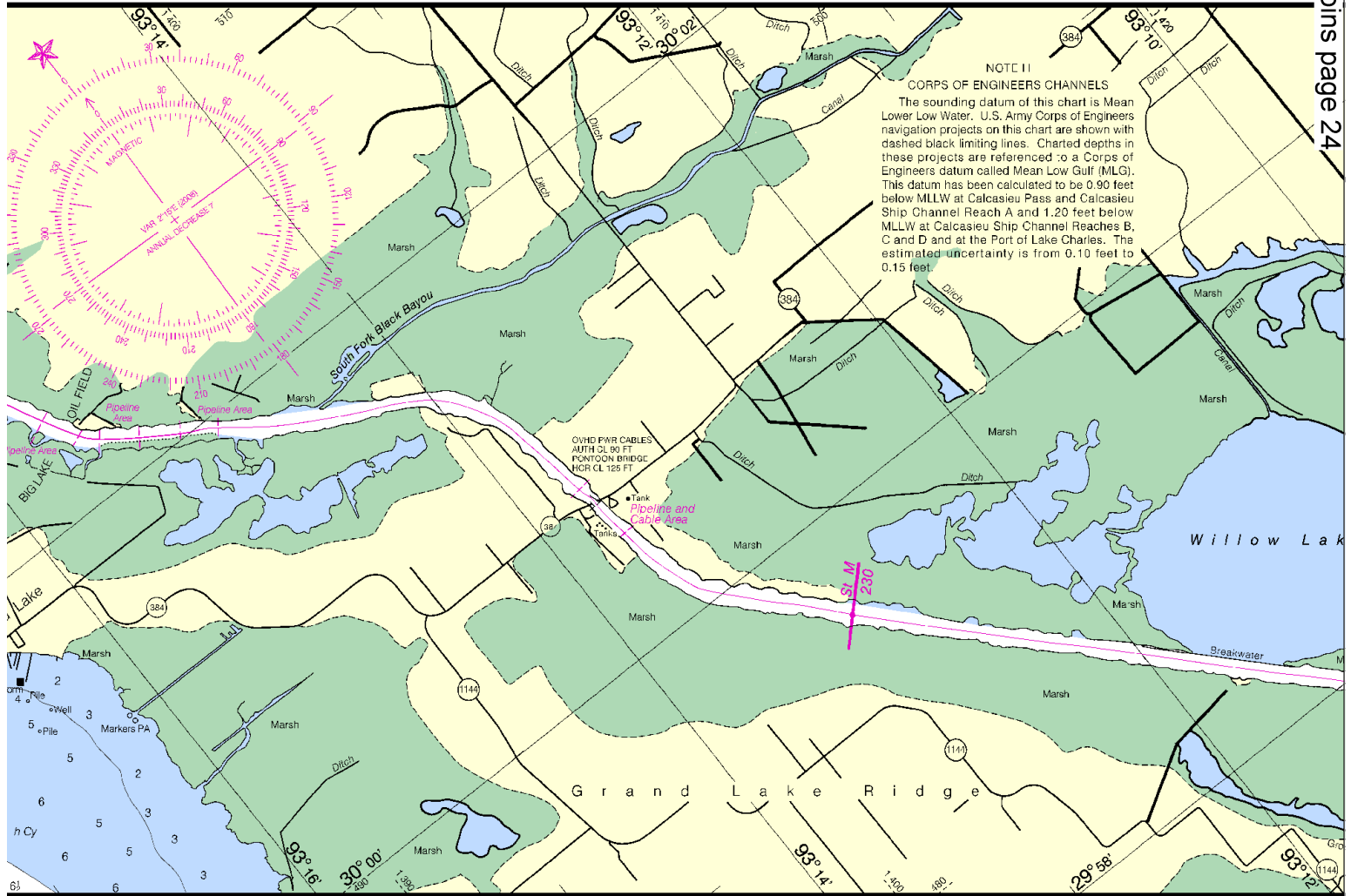
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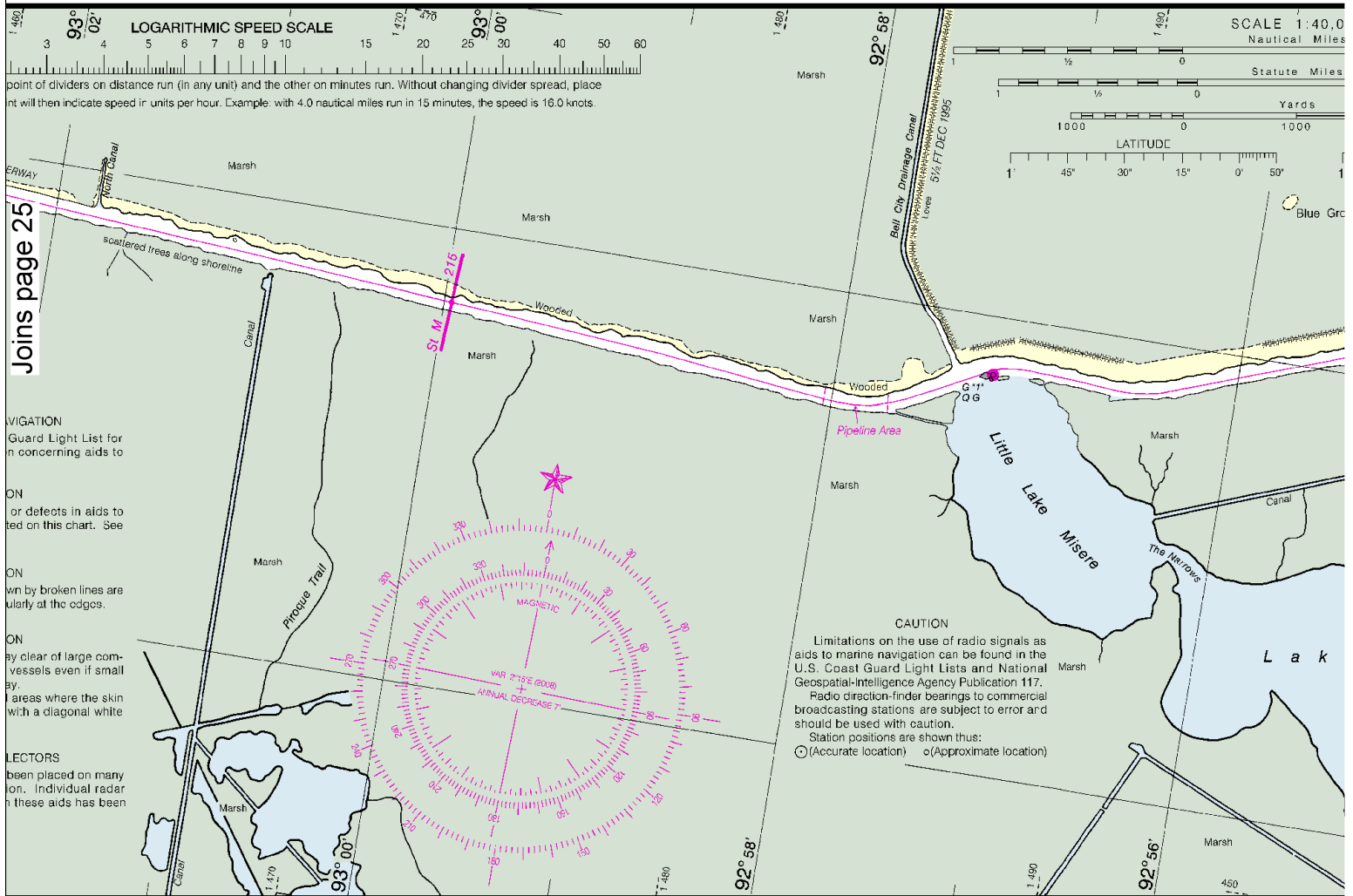
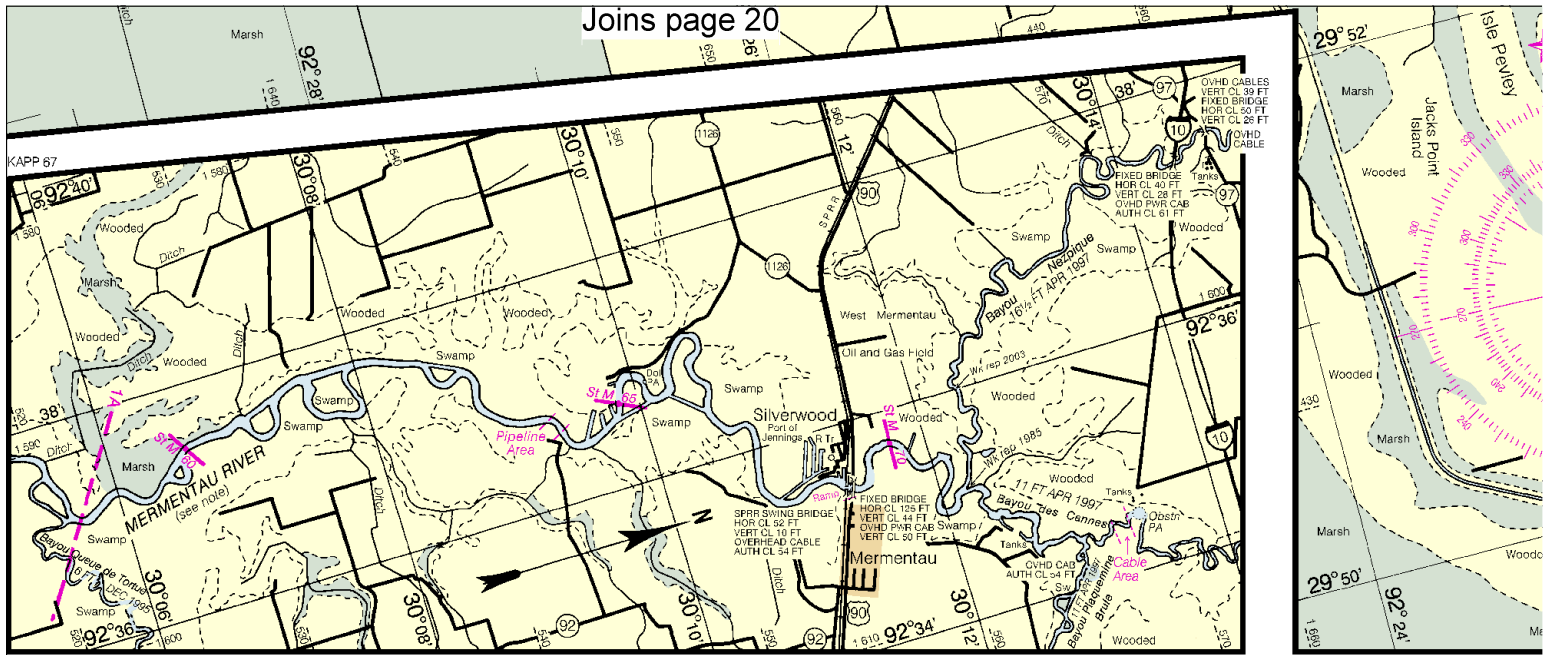


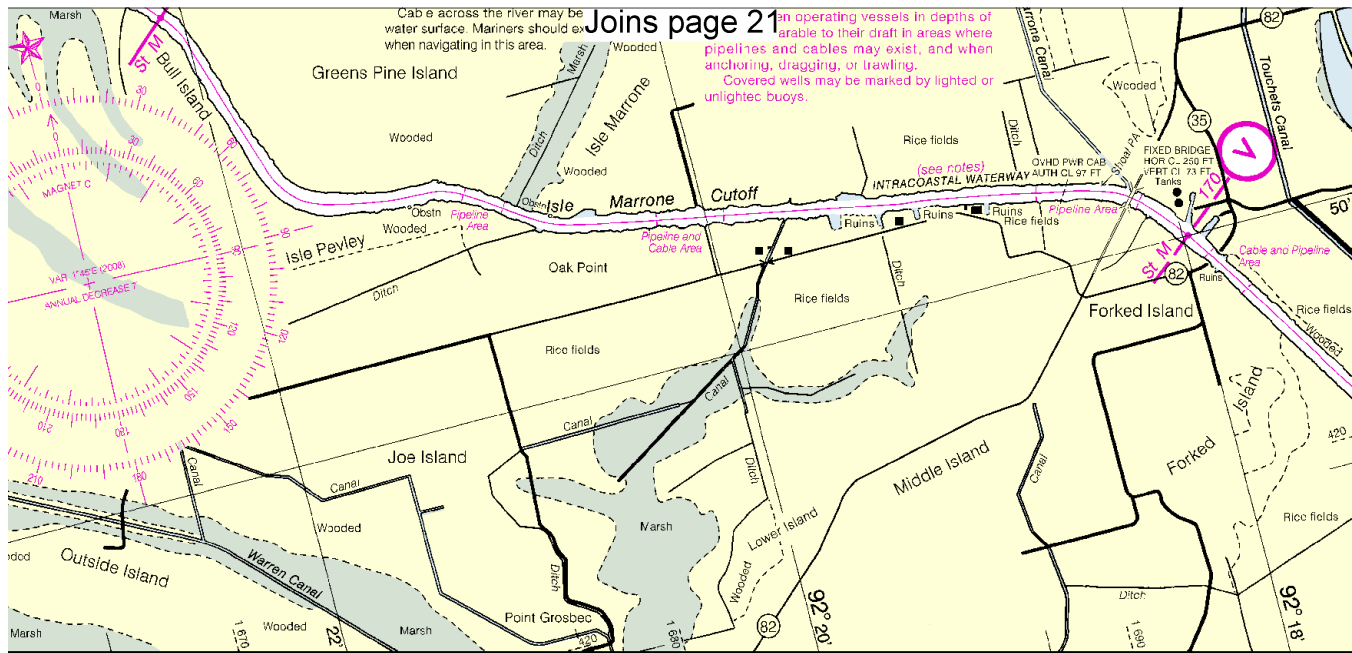




JOINS SIDE B



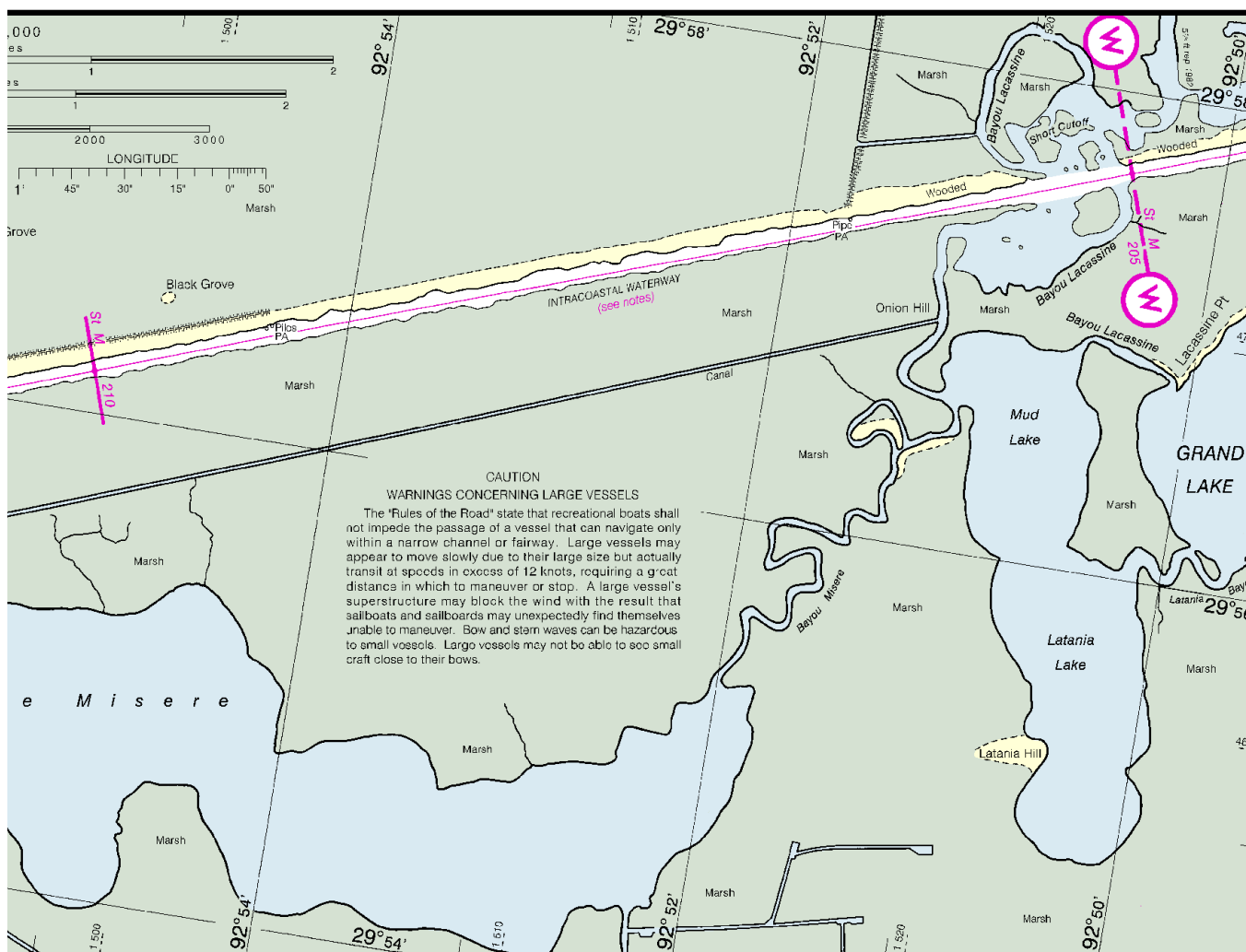




JOINS CHART 11350 (SIDE B)

SIDE A

JOINS PANEL ABOVE



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Group Galveston– 409-766-5620

Coast Guard Station Sabine – 409-971-2194

Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.